PICTORIAL HERALD. SPLENDID NUMBER. The Empire Club Discussing the Texas Question.

NATIVE STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.

Mayor Harper's Sortie on the Apple Women.

The Illustrated Weekly Herald, to be issued tomorrow, will be particularly rich. It will contain a beautiful engraving of the "Empire Club," the members disposed in picturesque attitudes aroune the stove of their Club-room, and engaged in dis cussing the Congressional proceedings-also, a spirited view of Mayor Harper's successful attack on the apple women-together with a view of the " native" scavengers in the mud. Price 64 cents.

Progress of the United States-Its Agricul-

ture and Population. We give in this day's paper several extracts from the torthcoming report of Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, showing the extraordinary progress of the United States in popuation and in the productions of agriculture. These extracts form only a small, although a very interesting and important part of the valuable report of the Commissioner, who, it appears, by the unaided force of his own natural genius and industry, is able to supply the place of a bureau of statistics, and whose estimates, conclusions and facts are of inestimable value to the public. The passages which we give comprise tables showing the natural increase and movements amongst the population and in the productions of agriculture, including also a very brief view of the recent important discoveries or the transmission of intelligence by means of the electric telegraph, and for the generation of artificial light by means of the same subtle and powerful agent. These two last discoveries and applications of the principle of electricity are now only in their commencement, and will probably create in social and political affairs as great a revolution as the invention of printing did centuries ago, in the circulation of intelligence and promotion of knowledge in a dark age.

The extraordinary progress of the United States. as indicated by these statistical facts and estimates, is really startling, and must carry astonishment to the remotest boundaries of civilization. It appears that our population increases at the rate of more than half a million of human being per annum; and the annual increase of the whole productions of the soil, is not far from being equal in value to the whole amount of the State debts, the interest of which several States have for some years past failed to pay-some in consequence of inability-other from indisposition-and some of them probably from a spirit of actual dishonesty. The immense value of the agricultural productions annually raised in this country is not the only element of our national wealth. We have to add to this vast aggregation of values, the production of our manufacturing es tablishments—the production of our mines—the nual increase in the wealth of the United States and indicate to the world at large, that in every thing that constitutes power, wealth, civilization abundance, and national prosperity, the United ates are almost in a state of adolescence.

One reflection occurs to us at this moment, grow ing out of a view of these extraordinary element of wealth, conclusively developed in the statisti cal returns by the Commissioner of Patents, which may be expressed in the inquiry, can there be any pudiates or delays the payment of the interest on its debt? Can there be amidst such an abundance any excuse for poverty, distress, or any thing approaching to starvation either in the rural districts or in the cities, provided our natural elements of wealth and plenty are properly organized and properly applied to sustain the small population which we now have scattered over this vast country There is not a State in this Union that does not ossess in its agriculture alone a sufficient increase one year over the preceding, to pay the interest of its debt in its length and breadth. Nor is there a single State in this Union but what raises a surplus quantity of productions sufficient to feed all abundantly and banish every thing like want or poverty from the cities, if our industry were proranged in something like a scientific system adapt ed to our social habits and modes of life.

What is it, then, that produces the inequalities of social wealth-the distress and the evils which affect certain portions of the States, certain portions of the population, and certain portions of the country? These evils grow out of the ignorance of legislation-the ignorance of those who manage the financial and manufacturing systems of the country, and the general ignorance which prevail ongst those classes who call themselves the intellectual lights of the age. When we look into our legislative halls, and mark the character of the men that possess the power over the social and industrial life of this country, can we expect any thing else than such legislation as we often seedishonesty, aimless, ridiculous and absurd? And when we look at our banking institutions, scan their history, and review their conduct for the last few years, what a mass of ignorance do we perhanging over the minds of those men who control the currency and financial affairs of the country, and who control the projects of industry We trust that a new spirit is beginning to develope itself throughout the country-that a spirit of pa tient philosophy and intelligence is at last at work, the fruits of which will be soon seen far and wide A country like ours, capable of supporting a population of two hundred millions, and with one only of twenty millions, can be impeded in its progress to unexampled prosperity, wealth and abundance, only by the grossest ignorance on the part of its rulers and its people.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS ON OUR COAST .- It will be recollected that about ten days ago, orders were received in this city, and published in all the papers, for the sailing of the cutter Spencer, to cruise along our coast to relieve vessels in distress. Since then we have had too severe gales, and there are reports now in town of vessels being ashere on Jersey and Long Island. Yet strange to say, if strange it is, this cutter Spencer is now snugly moored at the Atlantic Dock, in Brooklyn. It is not to be supposed that she can be of much use

It is to be recollected also that the steam frigate Princeton, one of the most powerful steam vessels in our service, was also lately ordered to relieve vessels in distress on the coast. She too is in port. It is true that she returned to the city with a dismasted vessel in tow, but this is no excuse for remaining here, especially when her officers report a ship ashore at Barnegat. Would it not be well for her to go to the assistance of this ship ?

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT -It is stated on good authority that the President has nominated ! Prosper M. Wetmore for the Navy agency of this store of N. Ezekiel, 92 Nassau street, where they city. It is also stated that William Shaler is to re- may get the choicest brands from 25 cents a box, ceive the appointment of Consul at Hong Kong, in to \$100 a thousand. His Napoleons will be found, China, in the place of Mr. Waldron, recently deceased.

the case in the Court of Sessions, of Dowling vs. | cellent, as the proprietor keeps only such articles Wikoff and Doyle, (the latter has absquatulated,) | as he can warrant and recommend. that the cause has been set down for Tuesday

Palmo's Opera House. - A most novel musical speak for itself

THE OREGON QUESTION-OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND - The passage of the Oregon Occupation Bill of the House of Representatives, has created a great deal of astonishment in this community, particularly amongst the commercial interests, and we perceive that in Baltimore and other cities where the intelligence has been received, the feeling is equally intense. The extraordinary majority by which the bill was passed, after having been amended so as to correspond with the terms of the treaty still in existence, at once shuts the door against any further negotiations on the subject that can possibly lead to any adjustment of the question similar to that of the Northeastern boundary. The teeling in the West and in the South, together with that cherished in the middle States, is so strong in favor of the occupation of the whole of the territory in question, that it can hardly be supposed that the United States Senate will interpose any obstacle, and that the bill will pass that body by an

equally decisive majority as that which it obtained

in the lower house. This movement in our Congress will, no doubt, produce a great deal of astonishment in the minds of the British government and the British people. They will think it very strange that after quietly submitting to the present position of things for more than a quarter of a century, the United States should all at once jump up and pass a law taking cossession of that territory, settling forever all further controversy on the matter. But we believe that the British government and the British people will have to thank themselves for producing in this country that spirit of hostility which is now beginning to reveal itself amongst all classes and all sections of this country. The abolitionists of England, in combination with the refusal of the government to accede to any terms for a commercial treaty-the violence of the press of Great Britain against this country on the Texas question-and the bitterness with which all classes in England seem recently to assail our policy-have all been astrumental in creating in the minds of the people of the United States that sentiment which has developed itself in the recent action of Congress, in regard to the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon. This is the second step in that war of opinion carried on between the periodical literature and journalism of the two countries, which will sooner or later lead to a war of physical force on the Atlantic, and before the termination of which, may produce as many political and social changes in the old world, as did the French Revolution.

There is no use in disguising the importance and the ultimate tendency of this movement in Con gress. It is true, the commercial interests and shipping interests, are in a great measure at stake in the event of any difficulty between the two countries. But that portion of the commercial interest, which is connected with our foreign and shipping trade, and within reach of such a contin gency as a warlike collision with England. has a very small influence on the public mind, as it developes itself in the of Congress. The South-the West-the cen tral States, are actuated by altogether different teelings from those which agitate the minds of those on the seaboard interested in the foreign trade. When this intelligence reaches England, we may therefore expect to find that it will excite another and still more violent outburst against this country. But England, as we have said, may thank nerself for the fruits of her interference with the local institutions of this land. This has produced these movements. And if the movement go on and end in open war, the result may be a revolution within the limits of Great Britain herself, which may change her whole destiny in all time to come

CONTINUANCE OF THE FROST-GOOD SLEIGHING.

AND PLENTY OF IT .- At daybreak vesterday might be heard the merry jingle of the sleigh bells, as they progressed along the different avenues to and from the city-not merely those of vehicles conveying milk and vegetables for the use of the citizens, but of many bright-eved dames wending their way, with all glee imaginable, behind many a swift going pacer. The roads were in much better condition for the purpose than on the previous day, the wind having subsided, and a gentle frost having se in, with the wind from the west-north-west, made every thing, as far as the weather was concerned, that could be desired by the most ardent admirer of good sleighing; and if a judgment could be formed by numbers, that as the day progressed, all the inhabitants of this great city turned out to enjoy a sleigh ride, if it was only a sixpenny one to Bloomingdale road, on a passing visit to Corporal Thompson. To such an extent was this carried, that in some of the double horse sleighs were counted upwards of 30 individuals, and in their counted upwards of 30 individuals, and in their endeavors to accommodate the fairer and more gentle portion of the inhabitants, for the want of more adequate seats, the gentlemen presented their knees to the service of the ladies; and in this way we observed a couple of military gentlemen, high in the service of the state and literary fame, with each a lady, of rather darker tint than usual, deeply veiled, to whom they were paying more than ordinary attention, such as martial heroes so well know how to do. In Kipp and Brown's six horse sleighs to Greenwich, at frequent trips there were upwards of eighty individuals; and these were made as frequent as horse flesh would permit. The number of vehicles of this description that passed St. Paul's Church, Broadway, about two o'clock, were, in the space of ten minutes, sixty-four in number; all as full as they could possibly contain, wending their way towards the Avenues, Greenwich, the Docks, &c., to such an extent, that foot passengers had great difficulty in crossing the street at or near this point; and, for an opportunity to de so, had to wait a considerable time. The whole of Broadway was one continued scene of bustle the whole day long; and, as an Irishman observed, it was one long line of sleighs, with the end cut off. Broadway has not presented such a gay and animated scene for years past; and all appeared determined to have a ride while the opportunity presented itself, as there was no knowing what the day following might bring forth to prevent them. Among the number out, might be observed several sleighs without bells; a very reprehensible and dangerous practice, which it is hoped the authorities will look after, as it is against the ordinances for that purpose, made and provided.

While the sleighers were thus enjoying themselves, much amusement was afforded to pedestrians on the footpaths, which were as smooth as glass, and it was with difficulty that parties could proceed. Here might be seen an elderly gentleman suddenly overtaken by an avalanche of snow

ring. Spades were trumps yesterday and the day pre-Spades were trumps yesterday and the day previous in clearing the focipaths from the heavy fall of snow that had fallen on the previous night; some hundreds were employed in this laudable object. There were some who renaged from the suit, but they were the knaves of the pack; but it is said that the authorities will play the deuce with them, and cause them to pay forfeit for their odd tricks, as it is against the rules of the game as laid down by them. This will be only proper as in case of fire it is impossible to get the engines to the spot with prompiness if footpaths as well as roadway are impeded with snow drifts, &c.

CHOICE SEGARS -The admirers of a good article may be amply gratified, by visiting the without exception, the finest flavored segar eve eased.

Smoked, the proof of which needs only one trial

Wikeff Again.—It will be seen by our report of

Every other description will be found equally ex-

EQUESTRIAN TROUPS AT THE PARK. -The General is going a-head. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house has been pretty entertainment takes place this evening at the well filled for the past night or two. There will be above house, in which some of our first musical a grand treat for the youngsters on Saturday. It geninses are to perform. The programme will will be worth while being present to see them

MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- On looking over our Mexican files, we have discovered a number of documents which throw a great deal of light on the present position of affairs in that republic, and which seem to indicate that the storm is luiled for a moment to break out in some other quarter. The following are extracts:-

[From El Vera Cruzana Libre, Jan. 13] We have received from the Captain General of the Department, the following documents, which we insert with much pleasure.

Of the Department of Puebla.

Excellent Siz:

The annexed document will inform your Excellency of the happy result of the question which has agitated the whole republic, as to its form of government. The means employed by His Excellency Gen Santa Anna, to possess himself of this place, were very disgraceful, since they had for their object, to sacrifice the lives of the Mexican soldiers, who were necessary for the service of the na-

All the forces of General Santa Anna were to remain at Amazec, until the supreme government had resolved on what terms the present difficulty should be settled—No doubt, your Excellency will have to use great viginance and caution, with the understanding that the aid of Don Nicolas Bravo, who is in the environs of this town with a powerful force, will not be wanted; and, therefore, that he can fail back, or make such a disposition of his forces as he may deem necessary. I think it also of importance to inform your Excellency, that, notwithstanding the order of General Santa Anna, that his troopshould remain at Amazec, hundreds of men, including generals and other officers, have presented themselves at this place.

God and Liberty. IGNACIO DE INCLAN

this place.
God and Liberty.
Puebla, Jan. 11, 1846.
To His Excellence IGNACIO DE INCLAN Excellency, the Commanding General of the ent of Vera Cruz.

Of the Department of Puebla

EXCELLENT SIR:—

Of the Department of Puebla

A Mexican before all, and having been distinguished in
a thousand ways by the country in which you first saw
the light I cannot resist using all the means in my power
which will tend to produce the results indicated in you
note received this day. I hold the lives of my countrymen in great esteem and since your excellency has proposed certain arrangements to the supreme government
which will prevent the further effusion of their hlood, I
shall look upon their happy termination with pleasure,
relying that you will order your subordinates to evacuate
the positions they now occupy and fall back to Amozoc,
while I, myself, will retire with my own troops. I will
do this so that nothing may interfere with the negocia
tions. Should any outbreak occur, I shall immediately
advise the chief magistrate of the nation of the fact.

God and Liberty.

Puebla, Jan. 10, 1845.

To His Excellency, Don Antonio Lopez de Santanna, General of Division.

ANNA, General of Division.

OFFICE OF THE GOV. GENERAL OF THE {
DEFARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

The courier that brought the documents from Pueblawas seized by a small body of troops who were at Aquatepec. They prevented his having any communication with the position, and took him before General Torrejon who was on the 12th at San Antonio. After having detained him a short time at Santa Gertradis, and having broken the seals, and perused the documents, they returned them opened, and in this manner I received them Vera Cruzans! His Excelency, Gen. Don Lopez de Santa Anna has placed himself at the disposition of the Supreme National Government, with all the troops which were in opposition to the Constitutional Government This happy event, as pleasing to those who possess the feelings of humanity, is still more so to all Mexicans who have always been in favor of the cause devoted to legitimate principles. The result of Gen. Santa Anna' decision, is the stopping of the effusion of blood in heroir Puebla.

I have directed, as was proper and agreeable to the grantification of the the province of the cause devoted to the stopping of the effusion of blood in heroir Puebla.

Puebla.

I have directed, as was proper and agreeable to the gratification I feel, that the happy result be celebrated, and you will do the same; but in the transports of your lawful rejeicing, do not forget that we should be cautious and more vigilant than ever; and I also command the troops of the garrison and in active service to exercise the same vigilance as heretofore.

IGNA(IO DE MORA AND VILLANIEL.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 13, 1846.

We are very much disposed to believe that Santa Anna has proposed the negotiations merely to gain time and accomplish some other purpose than a peaceable termination of his present difficulties It is not, indeed, to be supposed that such an unscrupulous leader would negotiate if he had the means of compelling his antagonist to submit, and his conduct is, therefore, indicative of weakness, but we have no doubt that his chief purpose is to gain time in order to recruit his forces, and to make arrangements for striking a blow that may yet give him complete ascendancy in the government of Mexico.

-The Science Gaining Ground

A lecture on animal magnetism was given last evening at the Society L brary, which excited more than u ual interest, and was attended by some very amuu-ual interest, and was attended by some very amusing scenes. The lecturer stated, in his preliminary remarks, which were brief and unostentatious, that he entirely scouted the idea of mystery in magnetism, which was so strongly incisted upon by quackened humbugs, and that all the phenomena of memerism were natural, and strictly in accordance with natural and ascertained laws.

It was then proposed to appoint a committee to superintend the experiments, when a bluff, sturdy looking young man, from the country, rose and requested to be experimented upon before the audience.

udience. Lecturers.—You are the same person who made a similar request at my last lecture. I told you to call at my office and I would satisfy you, if I could, but you did not call.

Countryman—I was afraid that people would say we had made it up together. (A laugh.)

The matter was compromised by appointing the gentleman to the committee, and some slight experiments were proceeded with, on the wife of the lecturer, whose jaw was paralyzed. (A voice—"What a happy thing it is for a man to be able to paralyze his wife's jaw!") After this, Alvan Stewart, Esq., the great abolitionist leader, being present, was invited to become one of the committee, and took his seat on the platform. The principal subject (Mr. Valentine, of Professor Rogers memory) was then put into the sleep, and various organs were excited, at the suggestion of the different persons among the audience. Before anything had been done, however, a young gentleman in spectacles went upon the stand, and declared the experiments entirely unsatisfactory—that it was all eriments entirely unsatisfactory-that it was al

LECTURES — But no experiments have yet been tried, sir. Had you not better wait and see, before you condemn?
STRANGER—It's all a trick—there's nothing at all in it. (Hisses, and cries of "Off, off.") I have a right to see, and I will see.
A Voice—You do not belong to the committee, and a majority of the audience consider you an

and a majority of the audience consider you an intruder.

STRANGER—I will see.

VOICE—You may see, but you have no right to interfere with the proceedings; and if it were not for insulting the audience, there are those here who would put you off that platform.

STRANGER—I can take care of myself. Any man who personally insults me can know where to find me! (Me here retired from the platform, and the experiments went on)

STRANGER—I can take care of myself. Any man who personally insults me can know where to find me! (Me here retired from the platform, and the experiments went on)

Some one wrote on a slip of paper for the lecturer to encite mirthfulness. The subject soon manifested the highest possible degree of fun and humor on his usually stolid and unintellectual countenance, and, language and ideality having been touched, broke out with—

"There! There it goes—they are rolling up the curtain, and now I see them all stripped for the work, and Fanny Elssier whirling about smangst them like a top. There is Bob Tyler, too, holding his coat tails in his hands, and trying to go it. And, then, there's John Tyler standing behind, and looking as if he wanred to get out of it—and old General Jackson standing, like Mars with a cane—and there's Van Buren riding on a cabbage, and Silas Wright looking down from the skies upon the m. And there! now they are changing. Van Buren had there I now they are changing. Van Buren had warned into a winged Crypid—Tyler into Mercury—and Bob has changed to Dan Bacchus, and goes dancing and skipping about, and drinking and drinking as Bacchus never drank before. And Fanny is changed to ——" (Here the inspiration left him, and he sunk down upon a chair in a state of perfect helplessness.)

Mr. STEWART, (who had been closely watching the experiment, his own expressive features working in apparent sympathy with the subject.)—This is certainly very extraordinary—a wonderful effort of the mind, coming from any man in any condition. It has been stated that the subject appeared under the influence of liquor. But no drunken men could do that—the very impatience of intoxication would betray him. The experiment is certainly very much in favor of the subject.

The organs of alimentiveness, language and ideality were then excited, when the patient began a most inconceivably Judicrous rhapsody, which ran somewhat as follows:—

"Let me have some supper—give me two stews and a small try. That oyster is mad—it has a lo

Mr. Strawart.—Well, gentlemen, we have certainly had a great feast! (Laughter)
Several other minor experiments were tried, and the audience separated in excellent humor—if not greatly edified, at least very much amused.

MORE OF THE STORM .- The mails are still in a most confused and unsatisfactory state.

from the north only have become regulated. Information was received in town yesterday from Mr. Smith, an efficer of the Customs, residing at Hempstead, Long Island, that there was ship ashore near his house, and that he wanted as sistance. He also sent word that he had not boarded her, and had not ascertained her name .-Three officers of the Custom House were yesterday afternoon despatched in sleighs to her assistance. The Revenue Cutter will sail this morning for the same place.

The steam ship Princeton reports having seen s large ship ashore at Barnegat.

There is a report of a ship being ashore near the Woodlands.

The north side Staten Island steamboat Cinde rella, on her passage down yesterday afternoon, got in the ice, and with great difficulty succeeded in getting out after having been in two hours.

The South and Fulton Ferry steamboats found it hard work in crossing during the day in conse quence of the immense quantities of ice in the river. They stopped running at about sever o'clock last night.

The Jersey City Ferry steamboats where com pelled to land their passengers at Whitehall, having been unable to effect a landing at their own

Fields of large ice blockaded the East River throughout the day-the Upper Bay is also full of

floating ice. There has not been a single arrival since Wed-

nesday night.

The mails between Boston and this city are at sixes and sevens." We received, however, at an early hour yesterday forenoon, the Boston Times of Wednesday morning, for which we are indebted to Mr. Parker, conductor of the Green Western Railroad; and to Mr. Cloyes, the proprietor of the Express Baggage Wagon, which

prictor of the Express baggage Wagon, which runs to New Haven and Springfield. We are thus in possession of news from Boston two days a head of the mail. We are also indebted to Adams and Co. for Providence papers of Wednesday evening We learn from Mr. Cloyes that the storm was severe at Springfield, and set in about one housefter it began here. Eighteen inches in depth of snow fell at that place.

It appears that at the south the storm was alternately a snow and a rain storm. In Washington it begun with snow and afterwards turned to rain In Baltimore it began at nine o'clock on Monday evening and snowed to the depth of four inchewhen rain began to fall. In Philadelphia also rainfell part of the time.

The steamer Neptune arrived yesterday from Providence, but brought nothing from Boston We suppose, therefore, that the Providence Rail road is blocked up with snow.

From the south one letter mail arrived yesterday with dates from New Orleans of the 25th ult. the same as brought by our special express which arrived here last Sunday. Vry few newspaper came in the mail Paper from New Orleans, however, of the 27th, Mobile of the 28th ult., &chave reached the city of private conveyance.

We have received the latest Philadelphia papers

have reached the city of private conveyance.

We have received the latest Philadelphia paper from Mr. J. T. Sullivan who has run two expresse for himself from that city; he came on her in a shaigh.

a sleigh. We subjoin a few particulars of the storm in th neighboring cities.
[From New Haven Herald, Feb. 5.]

[From New Haven Herald, Feb. 6.]
The snow storm of yesterday and to-day was one of the greatest and severest that has visited us for several year. The three or four days preceding it were intensely cold freezing the ground to a great depth, so that every flak that fell was accumulated upon its surface. The sno-commenced falling about 4 o'teleck yesterday morning and has continued till nearly the present time, 2 o'clock P. M., when there is about 12 inches on a level. A strong wind from the Northeast having prevailed at the time the snow is piled in drifts, blocking up the streets, and shoot obstructing locomotion. The mails from the South, due yesterday, have not yet arrived. The tide is our harbor last night, we are informed, by a gentlems doing business in that vicinity, rose to the almost unprecedented heigth of 18 inches above the top of the Long Wharf, but owing to the great body of ice, little or adamage was done.

damage was done.

[From Hartford Times, Feb. 5]

The storm which commenced on Tuesday mornins continued with unusual severity, through Tuesday and Wednesday. The snow fell to the depth of about 1 inches, and the wind being high, it drifted considerably The Southern mail was on this account, delayed 24 hours and the cars were prevented from making their regula trips.

and the cars were prevented from making their regular trips.

[From Providence Gazette, Feb. 5, P. M.]

The snow storm commenced in this city yesterdamorning, and continued through the day and night, acompanied with a strong wind from the Northeast. This morning we should finit there was thirteen or fourtee inches of snow upon the ground: the wind had, however, chopped round to the Southward, and the weather her very sensibly moderated. We had no Long Island malest night, and there is a prospect of no mail from the South to-day. The Boston mail arrived last night between and 9 o'clock, and this morning is not in. The wintee has been a very singular one. Until about a week sincit was uncomfortably warm. The past few days have been directly opposite; in fact, the mercury on Mondamorning stood, at Judge Cowell's house, on the hill, at 3 degress below zero.

legress below zero.

[From Boston Times, Feb. 5.]

Yesterday morning a violent and very frisky snow storm commenced in our city, which continued up to the time of our going to press. There were some six or se

went to press, and they were not expected to arrive ill-towards morning. The storm may be set down, as the most severe one of the season.

[From Philadelphis Papers, Feb. 5.]

The four inches of snow which fell early yesterday morning, when covered by about the same quantity or anin, reundered waiking as disagreeable to those who were forced to become way-farers, as has been experienced this winter. The crossings were ancle deep in snow and water, and the gutters in coasideration of the existing clucumstances, very generously extended their domain from one curbstone to the other. Before night, however, the state of affairs improved, and it was possible to "pedestrianize" without having to wade cocasionally.

The water in the Delaware was unusually high. Large fields of ice were driven down the stream with considerable rapidity, and the steam-ferry boats found great difficulty in crossing the river. One or two steamers were forced down the current by the ice, but finally ploughed their way to the wharves. We have heard of ne considerable damage as having been done to the vessels which line the wharves. The ice averages from two to four inches in thickness. A gentleman from the Schujkkil informs us that there is a considerable fresh in that river; but there has been no damage done, so far as he knows.

[From Newark Advertiser, Feb. 5.]

We have had no auch atorm within four years as the which, commencing about 12 o'clock on Monday night, and continued without intermission to the time we go to press, has completely insulated the city, and covered the streets and the country about us with some two feet of snow. The weather is not unusually cold, but the outdoor business of life is well nigh suspended. The several railroads's which connected us with the great world, were blocked up yesterday morning, since when we have had no means of communication, and are consequently as ignorant of what is passing at Washington and Treaton and almost among our metropolitan neighbors of the Emigror of the singer of the sixe of soc

FROM THE NORTH -The northern mail arrived on Wednesday night, and will now come in regularly till the next snow storm.

We learn from Livingston & Co., of the Great Northern Express Line, that the passengers who left Albany on Tuesday morning, over the Housatonic Railroad, arrived at Bridgeport at almost the usual time of the arrival of the trains there every day, but were detained over night, and until Wednesday, no boat being there to receive them.

It is reported by Livingston & Co., that an ex tensive fire was raging at Albany when their messenger left for this city. It was suppored to have originated in the Knickerbocker Hall, situated on the cest side of Broadway, between the Mechanica' and Farmers' Bank and the City Hotel, and had already consumed several large buildings occupied

by the following merchants, &c :G. C. Treadwell, fur store; Chapman & Sargent, to becoo store; Blaceker & Bogart, hardware; Kuicker locker Salcon; Carpenter & King, merchant tailors; Boston Clothing store. It was hoped that by the efficient and promp exertions of the firemen, the further progress of

done to the Bank or the City Hotel. The Housatonic Railroad is open, and the trains hereafter will arrive and depart with their usual despatch and regularity.

Theatricals, &c. Miss St. Clair, and Mr. J. Duan are engaged at the

Olympic Saloon, Washington Miss Clarendon is short ly to make her appearance in the same theatre. Signora Borghese, Signora A. Ricci, Signor Perozzi and Signor Tomasi, gave a grand Concert at Carusi's Saloon, Washington, on Wednesday evening. It was numerously and fashionably attended.

Professor De Bonneville is delivering lectures on Mag-netism in Washington.

Mr. Rice commences an engagement at the Nattona Theatre, Boston, on the 10th instant.

City Intelligence.

The Pedlar Octwirte.—A short time ago, a person exercising the calling of a pedlar, purchased in this city about 2,000 dollars worth of goods from various merchaots, and went to the upper part of the State to dispose of them, and succeeded in turning the whole of them into cash. He then wrote to the merchants in this city that he was on his way to settle their bills. The next in telligence they had was that their friend had been robbed of his nocket book, containing something like \$4,300, all he had in the world, and hand-bills were issued, in Pierment and vicinity, offering a reward for the apprehension of the rogues. The merchants here had been sufferers several times, under precisely similar circumstances, and they rather doubted the truth of the story and the hones ty of the pedlar; they therefore employed officer Relyes to watch for him, and ascertain, if possible, whether he was endeavoring to swindle them. Relyes watched at he steamboat landing every day for nearly a formight, but could not see his bird until Tuesday night, when he came up in all the smow storm, and was pinned by the officer, who soon told him plainly what he wanted, and took him to the Police Office, when he announced his determination to search him. He resisted at first, but finding that the efficer was the strongest man of the two, and was determined to see whether his assertion, that he had but a few dollars, was correct, he produced from his hreast a pocket book containing \$1,500, which Relyes handed over to one of the principal creditors, who subsequently divided at with the others, with the consent of the pediar, rather than have the matter made public.

Upper Pollee.—February 6—Passing a \$10 counterfeit bill on the Mississippi and Alabams Rail Road Bank upon the treasures. He purchased a ticket for the seconditier of boxes and tere discovered to be counterfeit. On searching him, a ticket was found to the second tier of boxes at the Fart Theatre, and on searching the pock its of Newell, the identical money which Bancker had given

o-day.

A REWARD WORTH HAVING.—On the loss book of the colice office, the following notice was written this morn

ing:

Stolling from No. 26 East Breadway, on the 4 of February one shall striped woostead shell that is call the Natey America Shall the owner give A Suitibell Reward.

ritary one shall striped woostead shall that it call the tey America Shall the owner give A Suitibell Reward.

Corener's Office, Feb. 6.—A Wosan round Drownen.—A woman, decently dressed, and apparently about 30 years of age, was found drowned in the North River, at the foot of Franklin street, on Wednesday night. Her bonnet was held by the strings in her hand. The Coroner went to hold the inquest this morning, but has not returned the paters to the office at 50 o'clock, so that it is impossible to give a description of her dress, or the result of the inquest.

Sudden Drath—M. P. 140, and a fellow efficer, found a person lying on the sidewalk in Wooster street, about 50 o'clock this morning apparently in a dying state, and took him into the station-house near by, where he die in about half an hour after. It is supposed that he dad from an affection of the heart. He was subsequently recognized as Mr. John Wanmaker, a carpenter by trade who lived in Wooster street, and was about 35 years of age, and it appears that he must have been attacked with the disorder which terminated so fatally immediately after he left the house.

General Sessions.

Befere the Recorder and Aldermen Cezzens and Gale.

Mathew C. Paterson, District Attorney.

Ferrurary 6—Case of Wikeff.—In the case of Wikeff indicted with J. S. Doyle, for a libel upon Geo. D. Dowling, a reporter of the city press, published in the Republic newspaper,

David Graham, Esq., counsel for Wikeff, stated to the Court, that, at the last term, the cause was allowed to go off on account of the absence of John O. Sargeant who was, at the time, in Washington, but who was expected back before the present term. In consequence of his continued absence he moved to have the case go off till Tuesday next.

pected buck helore the present term. In consequence of in continued absence he moved to have the case go off till Tuesday next.

Danker Majon, Equ., (of course for Mr. Dowling.) said that he was instructed by his client to have this case disposed of as soon as possible. Mr. Dowling had only on object in view, to vindicate his character, and now for the fourth time he was brought into Court. No less that wenty-five witnesses were subjected on the present occasion. Mr. Downing said, that it was a great inconvenience

Mr. Dowling said, that it was a great inconvenience to him to be compelled to attend the Geurt, and also for his witnesses, who were very numerous, and that he wanxious to have a disposition made of the matter.

Mr. Gaaman said, that it was not the intention of the defeace to set up any justification for the publication, but they intended to show that Mr. Wikoff was not the projector of the paper at the time of the publication. If the article had caused Mr. Dowling to suffer in public estimation at all, he could say only that Mr. Wikoff deeply regretted it.

tion at all, he could say only that Mr. Wikin deeply regretted it.

The cause was ultimately set down for Tuesday next.

Case of Benjamin H. Ordway.—This young man war brought into Court to plead an indictment for areon, it having set fire to the premises occupied by him, for the purpose of defrauding the Insurence company of the insurance on the goods in his premises. He was acquitted on another indictment at the last torm, in consequence of he indictment being badly framed.

Robert H. Morans, Esq., interposed to the indictment plead of Antrefois acquit, (previously acquitted) setting for the temperature of the indictment were one and the same thing in effect.

The District Attorney informed the Court that the nelictment was different, and that under the Statute lead the right to try the accused upon it.

Monais—What issue does the learned District Attorno

take upon the plea?

District ATIONNEY—The learned District Attorned does not take any issue at all at the present time, but the learned District Attorney is desirous of looking into all pleas interposed and drawn up by the learned counsel for the detance, and will accordingly postpone action upon it till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Moans also made an application to have the defendant bailed, urging as one inducement that he was in il health.

The Distract Arronney hoped the Court would look a he affidavits before granting the motion, and the Cour

the affidevits Denore grantons and the world would be said they would.

Case of Montagus.—In the case of Montague, indicted for a burglary, Wax M. Paron, Eq., counsel for defence made an application for postponement, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, (one Scoboll.) who is

the absence of a material witness, (one Scopen,) who is supposed to be in Boston.

The Distract Attorney said that it was a little singular that in all the cases that were sworn of upon the absence of material witnesses, he never had the pleasuresceing them, and their materiality grow small by degrees and beautifully less as the cause approached a terminal

seeing them, and their materiality grew small by degree and beautifully less as the cause approached a termination.

Trisi for an Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill—Thomas But erly, a poor, deformed and crippled may about 35 years of age, apparently as infarm in mind as it bedy, was placed upon his trial on an indictment for the above offence, in having stabbed one John Higgins, or the 9th of December last.

Joan Micars, a healthy, stout built young man, testified that he was a butcher, and lived at No. 24 Prince street, and that about Chrisims time, he was assaulted while standing at the door of 24 Prince street, by the defendant. He passed by the ahop, and after wards returned when some conversation occurred between witness an another man about voting; the other man asked the defendant if he had voted, when witness asked which is apposed the defendant would want to vote for; defendant was kind of angry, and said he could whip witness: and he said he could not; witness and defendant went out on the sidewalk, and witness went along on side walk behind him with his hands in pockets, and defendant went into his house, and soon after came out and stebbehim with a jack knife in the temple.

On cross-examination the witness testified that when the defendant was non the stoop of his house, he said he could whip him, and defendant told him to come out and down with a knife, and nearly had his spine severed by the amployer of witness some time age.

At this stage of the case the Recorder suggested that the prosecution could not claim a conviction for assault and battery, with intent to, kill, because the indictment was defective, as it did not set forth that the defendant had any knife or deadly weapon in his hand, but that the complaint had.

Upon this announcement the case was submitted to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty of assault and batter.

neek, which is snockingly inutiated. Bentence was supported.

Nolls Prosequi.—In the case of Manus Kelly, indicted with John Lloyd for keeping a disorderly house, called the Comet, in Centre street, the District Attorney, with the consent of the Court, entered a nulle prosequi in the case of Kelly, as he was only the box keeper of Lloyd Forfeited Reagnizances.—Henry Harrins, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, failing to appear, his recognizances was for fasted.

Discharged—Upon motion of the District Attorney, George R. Masun, who was indicted for a grand larceny in stealing capper from Messrs. E. K. Collins & Co., and who was used resterday as states evidence to convict the receiver, was discharged after a sewere reprimand, spiced

receiver, was discharged after a savere reprimand, spiced with good advice from the Recorder.

At a quarter past 12 c/slock, the court adjourned till the usual hour to-morrow (Friday) morning.

Before Indge Sherman.

Fen 6.—Allonzo P Smith vs. George W. Sawyer.—The plaintiff is a land broker in New York. The defendant is a resident in New Jersey. The lacts as they appeared in evidence were, that some time during the early part of the year 1844, the defendant applied to the plaintiff to procure a purchaser for the farm of defendant in New Jersey.—that plaintiff sent defendant to a man named Godfrey, who had a farm in Illinois which he wheled to exchange. Godfrey and defendant entered into a written contract as to terms of exchange of said farms, &c., deeds to be delivered on the 14th August, 1844. The agreement was not consummated through some delay in procuring information concerning the title of Godfrey; land in Illinois. Defendant contended that in as much as the bargein was not completed between him and Godfrey, that plaintiff was not entitled to his commission. The Court held that in as much as defendant and Godfrey had taken the matter out of the hands of the plaintiff (the broker) by entering into a written contract, and the bargein or sale was not concluded, and it was not owing to any default on the the fire had been stopped. No damage had been

GENERAL CASS.—The Detroit correspondent of the St. Clair Banner, Dem., intimates that there is seri-ous opposition to the election of Gov. Cass to the Senate, from a portion of the Democratic party.

Albany. [Correspondence of the Herald.]

ALBANY, Feb. 3d, 1845. Doings of the Democracy in the New York Legislature in Caucus-The Ex-President's Son, John

Van Buren, nominated in Caucus for Attorney General, by a majority of one vote. Last Saturday night came off the caucus for the nomination of State officers. Ninety-three members answered to their names.

The most exciting part was the nomination of

Attorney General. John Van Buren, son of the

Ex-President, was the candidate of the barn-burn-

ers, and Rufus W. Peckham, both of Albany, of the hunkers. Though fairly matched in other respects, the official and special influences were strongly against Mr. Peckham. Gov. Wright, the particular friend of the Ex-President, lent his peronal influence to his son. All day on Saturday members of the lower house were walked separatemembers of the lower house were walked separately, at close intervals, into the executive clamber. The private Secretary, too, of the Gavernor was active in making known to members the wishes of his Excellency! and in the latter part of the week came, upon this sole business, Mr. Beojamin F. Butler, from New York, and for two days he made the most touching personal appeals to members, not only in the house, but going from room to room, sometimes asking a vote for Mr. V. B. as a personal favor to himself, and then urging him for pity and sympathy tor his father, who had been so bedly treated at Baltimore, that the rejection of the son would be a ratification by this State of the rejection of the father, and would show to the Union that the Ex-President had lost the confidence of the democracy of his own State; that this was probably the last request the Ex-President would ever make, and he felt the greatest anxiety on this. Not succeeding sufficiently in this, they sacrificed their strongest and warmest friend to save the son. Col Young, the Secretary of State, one of the fiercest barn-burners, was allowed to fall with scarcely a sincere effort by the friends of Mr. V. B- to save him. There was no interference except on Attorner General from the Executive. N. S. Benton, of Herkimer, was nominated for Secretary over Col. Young, by a vote of 47 to 45, and one scattering vote. Mr. Flagg was then re-nominated for Comptroller without any substantial opposition. Then Mr. Farrington, the Treasurer, also fell by a vote of 50 for Benjamin Enos, to 43 for Mr. F.—Then came the nomination for Attorney General, on which the vote stood for Mr. V. B. 47, for Mr. P. 46

Had Senator Chamberlain been present, who ly, at close intervals, into the executive chamber.

P. 46 Had Senator Chamberlain been present, who Had Senator Chamberlain been present, who was absent from eickness in his family, there would have been a tie on Attorney General, as he was in favor of the nomination of Mr. Peckham.

Mr. P. was considered the strongest of all the candidates on the side of the hunkers, and until Saturday afternoon his nomination by a handsome majority was counted quite certain. But after the force of the opposition to him became known, the surprise was that he received so large a vote.

Here then you perceive the precise measure of triumph, in fact the triumph of a tie, and under the most faverable circumstances of the Ex-President, B. F. Butler and company in the New York Legislature.

lature.

It is expected, of course, that there will now forthwith be a union of the Argus and Atlas, and of the two portions of the party, as Mr. Butler assured members there would be in case they would unite upon Mr. Van Buren as Attorney General!

sured members there would be in case they would unite upon Mr. Van Buren as Attorney General!!

Laurie's Domestic Medicine.—The second American edition of Laurie's "Homosopathic Domestic Medicine," edited by Dr. A. Gera ld Hull, of this city, is just published by William Radde, 322 Broadway. The rapid sale of the fin t large edition of this work has caused it to be extea sively known and appreciated. In fact, it is unque stionably by far the best domestic treatise on the hot uco-pathic treatment that has appeared in the Eq. this language. Its description of the symptoms of all the most prevalent diseases, and more particularly those chiefly incident to females and children, is so clear, comprehensive, and forcible, as scarcely to admit of a mistake bring made by any person of ordinary understanding and the appropriate remedies are designated with admirable judgment sor precision. With this work, in all but extraordingly cases, the parents, or any elder members of a family, may prescribe without the aid and expense of a physician, with the aumo stconfidence a ideascess. This second edition, however, is so much enlarged and improved, in many unportent peritudiers, as to render it exceedia thy desirable, even to families who may be in posse ssion of the first. Dr. Hull is one of the most learned and judicious homosopathic editors in the country, and we are gratified to learn that he has in preparat. Ion several where works of great interest and value. His cistinguished parties and relative, Dr. (Pray, who probably stands at the head of the hor acceptable school of medical practitioners on this content, is understood as contributing the results of his own great practice and experience to these editions, by which, of course, their value and by which all the works of such as a editions, by which, of course, their value and by which all the works of such as a editions, by which, of course, their value and by the head of the hor acceptable collections maintain a popularity of brancesarate with the rapid and vast a tens

Palmo's Opera House.—We unders and that Mr. Palmo has made arrangements with a company of musicians, ladies and gentlemen, for the production of a Grand Ethiopean Operatic Burletts, while is tax besu written by one of the best musicians of our injury. The choruses are to be sustained by fifty voices, in the and femals, all the popular sits from the Bohamism Girl will be introduced, and this evaning is set apart for the first representation. We bespeak a full and fashioga, ble audience.

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.—It will be seen h. advertisement that the Orphaen Family's farswell concert comes of at Palmo's on Saturday avening naxt.

all improve this last opportunity of listening to these all indices warblers. After giving this concert they wall depart for the south.

house, as below, or at his office, 23 John street:

Mr. COMSTOCK—

taken for it.

Borna,
Piles,
Sore Eyes and Nipples,
Errysnelas,
Tender Feet,
Remember, it is Connel's Mugical Pain Extractor, and is to be hed own at 21 Courtlandt street, and 139 Futtor street,
Brunklyn, 39 Poydras street, New Orleans; 69 Second street,
St. Louis; 19 Trement rew, Boston. Gen. Duff Green, late government agent t to

England, and more recently to Texas, permits, his name twise referred to, and declares in public that Hays' Liminest. If his middle Constock & Co. a, is the most effectual remedy for tyles even discovered. He does this for the beacht of the tormanded well as the proprietors. It must be remained more and the first only sold by Constock & Co. 21 Courtland River, New York: and 19 Fallou street, Brocklyu.

Denfiness.—Why will persons continue anter when a remedy is at hand? Dr. McNair's Acoustic will furnish speedy relief to all who are afficied with period deathess, begains noises and frequent pairs in the ser. To case be no mixtake at to the effects of this Oil, and any one calling at No. 21 Courthan't street and examining the cert cates and letters of recommendation.

Agency, 21 Courtlandt st. Also, Sands', stock's Extract of Sarsapa ills.

All Philadelphia Subserlptions to the Health must be paid, to the agents, Zieber & Co., I Ledger Buildings, Third street, near Chestnut, where single copies may also be obtained daily at loticock.

I — All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholesale and retail.

I — With the exception of one paper, the "Heraid?" is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advectisers. Asvertirements hauded to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

Doctor Childs has removed to No. 85 Cham-

Medical Notice - The Adverticements of the